Fag, Hypochondria, Nervous Dyspepsia, Mela:: cholia, Locomotor Ataxia, Insemnia, Epilepsy ar

general systemic Weakness, TAKE CEREBRINE. FOR Functional and Organic Affections of the

In Depression of Spirits and Melancholia, due to

a weak state of the Generative System, Impo

tence, Atrophy of the Organs, Spermatorrhoes, &c.

FOR Functional Weakness of the Heart, re-

sulting from general or local Nervous Debility; in

Organic Disease, when the action of the Heart

requires to be strengthened or rendered regular;

Dropsy, Bright's Disease and Anaemia, TAKE

Spinal Cord, TAKE MEDULLINE.

USE TESTINE.

15

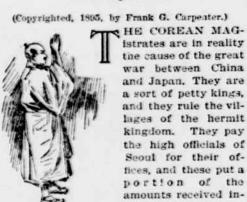
INTERIOR

With the Magistrates and People in the Corean Backwoods.

CARPENTER'S ROYAL PROCESSION

The Food That is Eaten and How It is Prepared.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN



istrates are in reality the cause of the great war between China and Japan. They are a sort of petty kings. and they rule the villages of the hermit kingdom. They pay the high officials of Seoul for their offices, and these put a portion of the amounts received into the royal treasury

and keep the balance. The magistrates collect the money from the farmers in the shape of taxes, and they do this in the most arbitrary way. They are the judges and the courts, as well as the tax gatherers, and the man who does not obey them can be called up on all sorts of charges and tortured and fined. There is a system of laws as to taxes, but this is evaded in every possible way, and the people are at the mercy of these little potentates. The law is that every man must work a certain time during the year for the king, and the magistrates decide as to the time he must labor. Many of them own slaves, and they all have what in Corea are considered very swell establishments, with scores of scribes, each of whom has his own rank, and who is a sort of a political striker. These scribes have a dress of their own. They wear long white gowns, which fall from their necks to their feet.



A Backwoods Magistrate.

hair, which they tie on to their crowns, and which fit on to the head much like a woman's bonnet. These hats are fastened by black ribbons secured under the chin, and the gowns are tied by silk cords, which run around the waist. Their sleeves are tight, and in Corea only the high officials and gentlemen can wear sleeves. General Pak, my interpreter durconsidered himself much above these gov- entirely for cooking and eating in ernment clerks.

How "Frince" Carpenter Was Treated I despair of being able to describe my experiences with these government clerks and the magistrates in the trip which I took right across Corea from the capital to the east coast. The letter of introduction which I had from the king was in a great plue envelope, and it described me as a mighty American, who was traveling for pleasure. I would not wish to say that Seneral Pak was a most accomplished liar, but I fear that he stretched matters in presenting me to the magistrates. I do ot know what he told them. He may have said I was the son of the king of America, or the nephew of the President of the United States, but at any rate the officials almost got down on their knees to me, and my treatment was that of a prince. eral l'ak told them how I had visited the king at the capital, and had had the honor of going through the king's gate of the palace, and I could see that he enforced heir respect when they did not voluntarily tender it. The magistrates' establishments are usually at one end of the villages, and we rode with our retinue right | not more than fourteen inches in diameter. into the government courtyards and turnd out the government clerks from the best apartments. Each establishment consisted of a half dozen or more one-story buildings with heavy tiled roofs. There was the big house in which the magistrate lived, and near this, surrounded by a wall, another set of houses where he kept his wives and his concubines. There were alother houses for the government clerks. and a lot of dwellings, which looked more like pig-pens or cow-sheds than the homes



of human beings, which were filled with

slaves and servants. There were scores

the backs of their sisters government clerks were everywhere. Each magistrate has voted to these clerks. In these they do their writing, using point brushes and India ink, and the rafters of the roof were all covered with lists of names and acnts Gen. Pak always rode to the best of these establishments and cleared out the elerks. He put on all sorts of airs and strutted about as he talked in the most gran-filoquent way, all the time pointing to ne. The clerks made up beds of rice bags to sleep on, and the servants cleaned up the rooms for us. Under each floor there were flues, and these were filled with straw and lighted, so that the houses soon became comfortably warm.

Gen. Pak and the Clerks.

It was queer to see Pak swell about with great deal of fraud in the apportionment.

the magistrates. He would first send my Chinese visiting card and the letter from the king, and then would go on with his toilet. There were usually about twenty clerks looking on, and forty almond eyes were watching his every motion with in-terest. Still, he got out of one suit into another without loss of dignity. First he would take off his gown and then his jack-et, leaving himself bare to the waist. He had a fine silk vest which took the place of the jacket, and his gown of the most delicate sky-blue went on above this. The next was the change of his pantaloons. These were so large that they would have made a suit of underclothes for Barnum's fat woman, and Pak tied them so they hung down in zouave style at the ankles. Next he had wadded stockings and kid shoes of light color. Now putting on his hat he would take a pipe as long as himself and squat on the floor and smoke as he talked to the clerks. He moved backward and forward as he talked never taking the pipe out of his mouth but letting the bowl rest on the floor and propping the stem against his lower front teeth. He was a regular Corean dude for the time, and I could see that the scribes were greatly impressed. The chief trouble was with the cooking. He thought it beneath him to do any labor if there were any nobles about, and my servant was of

do the cocking myself. Corean Gastronomy.

I found it hard to get enough to eat during this trip over the country. The chickens which were furnished us were of an uncertain age, and the same was true of the eggs. I boiled one chicken for two hours without making any impression on Japanese look much like the Mexican Inits toughness, and I afterward found that dians, and the ethnologists may find a very the people do not like to sell to the magistrates, for the reason that they seldom pay for anything they get. They will seize what they can find and take it as a right. I was a distinguished traveler, and they thought, of course, I would not pay. found very poor rice at most of the inn-, and I was more than half starved during much of the trip. My birthday occurred on the journey, and my birthday dinner consisted of toast, rice, a five-year-old chicken and a bit of current jelly which I had brought with me from Seoul. My des-sert was a little tablet of chocolate, and this formed one of the best meals I got on the trip. The sleeping accommodations were poor in the extreme. At the country inns we had to sleep on the stone floor, and were half baked by the straw fires beneath us. As soon as the stones were warmed all sorts of creeping things came out, and I finally compromised matters by taking out the sliding walls of the room and propping them up on logs in the center of the apartment, so that I was to a certain extent away from the walls and the ficor. There was no privacy whatever, and children by scores watched me make my toilet, and the government clerks fingered

Drinking With the Magistrates. I found the magistrates well disposed and, aside from their pompous airs and struments as long as themselves to toot me out of the town. He fell in love with my bottle of whisky, and mixed it with a pony or so of Chartreusse. He treated me to some hot Corean wine, and between the drinks offered me pickles and candy. He lived about a quarter of a mile from the guest house, and he came down to call upon me in his own royal chair, which a leopard skin covering its back, and he swayed to and fro and licked his chops as e talked with me about America. I told life on the streets of a Corean city him about our great railroads, our big houses and the wonders of steam. I could see that he thought I was lying, though There is the scholar who evidently burns he was much too polite to say so. At the his midnight oil, and there is the keen, he was much too polite to say so. At th close of his talk with me "General" Pak gave him a present of an empty apollinaris bottle, and this he considered a really great gift, as there is no glass in Corea. I men have slight beards and their whishad some hairpins with me and a little looking glass, and I gave these to him for the ladies of his family. This had to be managed very adroitly, for it is not polite in Corea to ask after the wives of your friends, and the French legation in Seoul had almost an international complication the other day over one of its servants, who peeped over the walls of a noble to look at and one day he said: "I do love my whisthe girls. This magistrate served his dining my trip through Corea, had sleeves of the girls. This magistrate served his dinabout the size of a two-bushel bag, and he ner in brass bowls. These are used almost and the spoons are of brass, and also the spittoons and other unmentionable articles. Every high official carries his spit-



toon with him, and each man has a knife and chopsticks of his own, which are so made that they fit into one another, the chopsticks being fastened to the side of the knife. The meals are served on little individual tables, about a foot high and In most cases I was brought a bowl of charcoal and an iron pot, and was compelled to do my own cooking. The servant would get down on his knees and fan the charcoal into a blaze, sprinkling the chicken with its ashes in the attempt. Once or twice I tried to get Pak to do the ooking, but upon his asking me as to how much sugar he should put into the chicker soup. I lost faith in his culinary ability. In one or two villages we could not buy chickens at all on account of a recent holera epidemic. The laws of the country are such that no animal food can be sold during cholera, and in most places we

could get nothing but a very coarse rice. Paper Rain Conts. During the great part of this trip through the country the rain came down in torrents, and we had to cover our baggage with oiled paper in order to keep it from being seaked. The Corean paper is all made by hand. It is about as thick as blotting paper, but it is as tough as leather, and it costs about 5 cents a sheet, each sheet being about the size of this newspaper. When olled, it makes a splendid waterproof cloth, and I had a circular or cloak of yellow oiled paper, which I tied around my neck and which hung to my feet. My pony was not much bigger than Newfoundland dog, and it almost cover-d him. "General" Pak and our gorgeous servants had similar coats, and our hats were covered by cornucopias of this same oiled paper, which entirely protected them from the water. I noted that the lining of my coat was covered with Corean characters, and I asked Pak what these were. He said the paper had been used by the office-seekers in writing their essays for the king in the civil service examina-tions, which were held once or twice a year in the grounds of the palace, and he told me how the cabinet ministers make a nice thing out of selling these rejected examination papers. All the appointments are supposed to be made through such ex-

aminations. The office-seekers have

write their essays in poetry, and they don't know the subject until they are on the ground. Each line must be just so

long, and I think that twenty-six verses

make up a poem. The fellow who turns out the best jingle is supposed to get the

carpeted with them, the paper being ciled and plastered down on the stones. It made a beautifully polished and not unpicturesque looking carpet, and it was not affected by the heat of the flues beneath it.

How the Coreans Shoe Horses. It is almost impossible to give a good idea of Corea. Everything is so different from anything we have in America. Take the horseshoeing, for instance. One of our ponies had to be shod, and another time we put shoes on the bull which carried the baggage. The pony was first thrown on the ground, and his four legs were tied together so that he couldn't possibly kick. Then the blacksmith pounded hoop-iron shoes on his feet with a rude iron hammer. It was the same with the bull, though one man had to sit on his head while he was being shod. The iron seemed to be very good, and it comes from the mines in the northern part of the country. The tools of the country are made of it, and the forming tools are very insentious the three farming tools are very ingenious, the three and four-pronged hoes being quite as good as anything we have in America. They were making tools in this blacksmith shop, and all the tools and plows are made by hand. The blacksmith had a rude bellows, which was worked by a boy, who stood on a see-saw, and by moving up and down pumped the fire into a blaze. In other places I saw bellows which boys worked by pulling a stick in and out like that of a squirt-gun, and everything is rude in the extreme. Sometimes horses are shod by being strapped up to poles, so that only two of their feet can rest on the ground, and the band which goes around the belly holds the horse up while he is shod. Alaska vs. Corea.

I saw many evidences in my tour through Corea of a relationship which seems to exist between our American Indians and the Coreans. The probability is that some of these people made their way to the north, and crossed the Bering strait into Alaska. The cheekbones of the Coreans are high, and I saw many faces which made me think of our Indians. They are, of course, far more civilized and better edu-cated, and they are a higher type than the savages of the west. Outside of each town I found rows of wooden posts which "General" Pak told me were generals stationed there to keep out the spirits. These posts had hideously carved heads upon them, no earthly good. The result was I had to made in fantastic representation of the human face. They looked very much like the totem sticks which you find in front of every Alaskan house, and I found other similarities here and there. In my tours through interior China I saw many Indian faces and I met Tartars who looked very faces, and I met Tartars who looked very much like the noblest of our Indian chiefs.



Government Clerks.

omplexion of the Coreans is different in and tinted the cheeks. The laborers in the field are as bronzed as our Indians, and some of the coolies at the seaports are as black as the negro. I saw many noses that were almost flat, and the cheekbones, in all cases, were high. I was surprised at the difference in the faces according to rank and condition, and this difference exists not only in Corea, but also in Japan and in peoples have refined, intelligent faces. Many of the gentlemen of Corea have narrow, high foreheads, and you see every type of you do in America. There is the rich official who swells about and puts on airs. calculating trader who watches his "whittling" business quite as well as our mer-chants do their large establishments. The kers do not seem to grow until after they are thirty. "General" Pak had a mustache which made me think of the old compari-son of the dude's mustache to a base ball nine. There were nine hairs on each side, with one in the middle for umpire. He caressed these often, and also the stray curly little hairs which decorated his chin, kers; I think they grow very much.

The Jails. Connected with all of the magistrates' establishments I found jails, and there were paddles and stocks scattered about. These are used very freely to squeeze money out of the people, and a magistrate has really great power over his subjects. The jails were about eight feet square, and they were closed with doors much like those of a cowshed. There is a hole in the door about as big as a dinner plate, and in this the food is put for the prisoners. The scribes do the paddling, and the people are squeezed out of all their surplus cash. In the trip across the country I saw signs of poverty everywhere, but no starvation. The people were good-natured, lazy and shiftless. They have no incentive to work, for if they get a little money ahead and the magistrates find it out, a charge is trumpmagistrates find it out, a charge of ed up against them, and they have to give ed up against them, the officials. The up a portion of it to the officials. Japanese will attempt to reform all this. They will organize, if possible, a good government, and property rights will be made safe. I believe that the people have the elements requisite to the making of a strong nation, and that from now on they will steadily improve. The change will not be immediate, for centuries of shiftlessness cannot be repaired in a night, but they have a rich country, and they will begin to develop it as soon as they find that the results of their labor will not be taken from them, and that they can permanently better their condition. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Some Texas Peculiarities.

m the New York Sun. Though Texas is a lordly state And loaded full of biz, It's not a millionth time as big As Texans think it is: make this truthful statement there.

Just why he wouldn't there's no need Of saying in this space;
Enough to say, that truth, though good,
Is sometimes out of place;
And, notwithstanding speech is free,
The wise man muzzles liberty.

But Texas is a wonder state; It grows horned toads and things, And cattle which have horns so long They cut them into strings; And spiders with such seads of hair, They make a football player look bars. There countles grow to such extent That almost any state Could hide within their vastness and

Stay there and vegetate:
And there the plains spread out so wide
They haven't any other side. Her rivers are tremendous things, At least so Texans state, Yet they must irrigate them, so Their boats can navigate; And fish must leave the rivers' path

And go to sea to get a bath. A state of freaks is Texas, sure, And still there's more in sight, For recently one has appeared, To wonder and delight:

And this one is, the statement A Hogg that is a jackass, too. A man once said that if he had

A man once soft that if he had
(At least so I've heard tell)
A residence in Texas and
Another one in h——,
He wouldn't live in Texas: yet,
He never said it there, you bet. ***

From In Vie Drole. Counsel for the Defense -"My client is but he left untouched a cash box, full of

TRAVELING FREE

How the Railroad Pass System is Abused by Beneficiaries.

WORTH A MILLION A YEAR

The Interstate Law and How Its Pass Amendments Are Ignored.

LEGISLATIVE BUGABOO

HE VIGOROUS EFforts being made by the managers of the large railroad corporations to curtail the issuance of passes over their lines have recently attracted more than the usual amount of publicity. That this subject should be discussed at this period of the year is accounted for by the fact that the

1st of January or thereabouts a new line of passes is issued. This applies to yearly complimentaries. Passes issued at infrequent intervals are generally left without date, thereby running until the first of the year, when an order is issued making the favor good until the 15th of January, so as to obviate any inconvenience to the recipients.

When the interstate law went into effect it was thought by shrewd observers that the railroad corporations of the country had fathered the bill, principally to wipe out the free-riding craze. That law says passes are to be issued only in payment for actual work done. It was meant, and so interpreted by the courts, to apply to newspaper advertisement and to employes. But it, like many other laws, through negligence and shrewd connivance, became a dead letter. The greed of the smaller roads for business led to the issuance of free transportation to shippers, and to protect themselves the larger roads had to follow suit.

As an illustration, a large shipper cures the same rates for his goods over two roads entering a certain city. One road is as good as another to him. The smaller road in endeavoring to secure this business will forward the shipper a yearly pass, with compliments of the president of the road. The shipper is only human and naturally feels flattered, to say nothing of the pecuniary gain. To be noticed by the president of a railroad is not to be sneezed at, at least in the estimate of shippers of considerable freight, and to be the owner of such complimentaries appears to be the one object in the life of many people. They are envied by their neighbors, and naturally so.

Many Passes Issued.

The opposition road is irritated at this underhand method, and also over the loss of the business. They have special agents to look after their interests, who at once set to work to find out the cause. This the agents soon do. After ascertaining the facts they could nullify the obnoxious pass and mulct the opposition road out of a heavy fine, but in doing so would make the shipper an enemy. Therefore, they meet fire with fire by also issuing a pass to the shipper in question. The latter is be independent, consequently he uses both this conniving the reads. And through pass system has drifted back into its old

state. Persons not in touch with the railroad business would be astounded to learn of the gigantic dimensions the pass system has reached in this country. Actual figures cannot be given, but those on the inside have acknowledged that two of the largest corporations, with headquarters in the east, issue passes that annually amount to fully a million dollars each. That is, if the same transportation was paid for in cein of the realm. If united co-operation could be brought about fully \$500,000 could be saved each year, and the railroad managers are beginning to realize what a nice, tidy sum that is. But the get-together spirit is lacking, and unless the brakes are put on there is no telling where the deadhead system will stop. The presidents, of course, look after the interests of their cads as much as possible, but the stockholders "pay the freight" in lessened divi-

As Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central road, has said, "It is not the pass system that is so bad, but the abuse of it.

As an illustration again take the case of the shipper mentioned above. He is known to very few railroad men outside of the agents and is a total stranger to the train-men. In his office are a dozen clerks. Perhaps, when their vacations come around, they would like to take a run over to New York or out to Chicago. With their employer's pocket book crammed with passes do they pay their way? The answer is obvious. It is only a case of conscience, and that is an elastic thing with many

people when it comes to dealing with cor The Friends Come In. There is hardly one person out of a hundred who knows that to use a pass issued in another's name is against the law and the user thereof is liable to a fine or imprisonment. The railroads have put up with considerable imposition in this line, but the Pennsylvania road located a clear case recently and put the brakes on with future. a rush. Two men hailing from New York bought a pass in the latter city from an irresponsible scalper good for a passage to Pittsburg. The pass was originally issued to a Pittsburger. It was a "round tripper." and the man used it in going to New York, where he sold the return coupon. The two men started out all right, until they reached the Pittsburg division, where they ran against a snag in the shape of a conductor that happened to know the person to whom the pass was originally issued. At the station he telegraphed his suspicions to his superintendent and awaited instructions. When the train pulled into Union depot at Pittsburg an officer was on hand; the two men were pointed out, and they were quickly marched in front of a local magistrate. A fine of \$5 was imposed, and they were given the alternative of paying their fare from New York to Pittsburg or going to jail. They paid for their car ride. A somewhat similar case, with a different ending, came under the notice of the writer recently. A pass was issued last summer to a young man calling for a round trip to one of the large cities. Ow ng to sickness, the pass was not used and remained on his hands until the closing weeks of the year. Being averse to seeing the pass "die" without being used, he passto a friend who lived in the city, and this friend used it for a trip one way and handed it over to another friend, who rode out the limits of the pass a few days later. The railroad company, with all good inten-tions, had extended the limitations of the pass until the 15th of January. The original owner of the pass is a member of church in good standing, yet there was not the slightest flutter of his conscience over his action. Funny, isn't it? Fixing the Statesmen. In conversation with one of the brightest

passenger agents in Washington on the abuse of the pass system, an Evening Star reporter gleaned many facts of interest from the "Inside." The agent, among other things, said:

"The greatest abusers of the pass sysem are undoubtedly the members of state legislatures the borders of which our read enters. To one not conversant with the facts it is hard to explain a railroad's situation. Many believe passes are issued so as to secure legislation that will benefit the corporations. The opposite is exactly the case. Railroads, as a rule, will ask for nothing but what is just, but the unjust legislation is what they must contin ually guard against. For instance, sup-pose the Pennsylvania or Baltimore and Ohio systems were to refuse passes to the proved to have taken the hundred marks, members of the Maryland and Pennsylva-

nia legislatures. these officers. He had bought a new suit of clothes for the occasion, and he always put on these before he went to call on the set of the same and bribery and intrigue are common. I afterward saw these examination papers of clothes for the occasion, and he always put on these before he went to call on the same drawer. I must, therefore, apply for the appointment, bank notes, which was in the same drawer. I must, therefore, apply for the appointment, bank notes, which was in the same drawer. I must, therefore, apply for the appointment, and bribery and intrigue are common. I afterward saw these examination papers everywhere, and used for all sorts of purposes. I slept in some rooms which were before the went to call on the same drawer. I must, therefore, apply for the appointment, and bribery and intrigue are common. I afterward saw these examination papers everywhere, and used for all sorts of purposes. I slept in some rooms which were the majority would desire to get a whack his sweeping condemnation.

at the corporations, that would cost the latter thousands upon thousands in the future. Of course, I except the bright, conscientious members who are to be

conscientious members who are to be found in every state assembly, but the najority is what I am referring to. It wouldn't be nearly so bad if they would keep the passes to themselves, but they won't. Their political friends are accommodated time after time; we know it; the conductors know it; but all are afraid to take decisive action, as it would do no good and surely result in harm to us.

"Up in New York state the new constitution will do wonders for us from now cn. The new law went into effect the first of this year, and plainly says no public officer shall travel on a pass over railofficer shall travel on a pass over rail-roads, a heavy fine and even imprisonment being the penalty for an infringe-ment. The brainy men of that state assembly will not kick on the new law, but the representatives from the back counties, who represent their constituents for about one term, and desire to make as much money out of their position as possi-ble, are the ones who will take the new order of things with ill grace. A new constitution is what is wanted in many states

the citizens can rest assured their interests will be fully protected. Clerical Reduced Ticket.

"The latest sensation in the way of complimentary travel was brought forward a few weeks since, when the New York Central road issued an order prohibiting the issuance of clerical tickets. These tickets were issued to the clergymen at a greatly reduced rate, but in some way abuses were continually cropping out, and now their sale has been discontinued, or will

be in the near future.
"There is no foundation whatever for the statement that clerical orders have been misused, as far as our road is concerned. Last year we issued between 13,000 and 14,000 orders to clergymen residing on our lines east and west of Pittsburg, and no case of misuse or abuse of the privilege has come to our notice. Through many years of service in that branch of the railroad, which is most intimately connected with the traveling public, my experience is that no class of people are more careful of the use of such privileges than ministers of the Gospel. If there has been any misuse of the orders issued by the other lines, it is due to the careless manner in which they have been issued, and the blame for their misuse should be placed upon the railroad and not upon the ministers. It is an easy matter for the orders to get into improper hands, unless due care observed, and this has doubtless caused all the trouble.

"Under our system, orders are issued only to ordained ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, and officers of the Salvation Army. Each person must apply to our lo-cal ticket agent, who certifies the application to the head department of the passenger system, from which the order is issued. Unworthy persons could not secure orders where such a system is in vogue. An agent with the smallest smattering brains should easily become acquainted with every minister in his town, and an assistant should be given this duty and fully cover it in the large cities. The city ministers, as a rule, are pretty well off financially, and seldom embrace the chance of securing cheaper transportation.

"This question of absolutely suspending the sale of clerical tickets is in the hands of the trunk line committee, and will soon be settled once for all. Our company has always looked upon this class of tickets as a proper courtesy. Clergymen, in their work of shaping public opinion and of ele-vating the moral tone of the people, are certainly a most deserving class, and our company has always felt that liberal treatment accorded them served the double purpose of contributing to the good work, and aiding a most worthy class of, at the best, badly paid workers.

An Indignant Legislator.

"I can only recall one humorous story just now in connection with the use of passes, and really a prominent member of the lower house up at the Capitol can tell it better than your humble servant. At the time I mention this gentleman had queer customs, they are gentlemanly and refined. I remember one old fellow who gave me a dinner, and who furnished me gave me a dinner, and who furnished me law some in which the roses came out field with free transportation can afford to state assembly. Like all new men in the state assembly. Like all new men in the business he accepted everything that came his way and a pass over our road fell into

"Desiring to return home one day during the session of the state legislature, and not wishing to ruffle the stringent ideas of his constituents, he shaved off a luxuriant beard, so as to disguise himself as it were. One of his colleagues recognized him at the station, and knowing that he traveled on a pass, quietly slipped up to the conductor and told him that Assemblyman So-and-So had lost his pass and that another man would probably try to ride to Pittsburg on it. This conductor proved to be one of those heavy-minded but honest persons, and when the pass in question was presented by a smooth-faced young he immediately confiscated it and man

called for full fare.
"Now, if there was one thing more than another that this young representative liked, it was a fight, and for half an hour a wordy warfare was kept up. Finally the conductor concluded his argument with a demand for the money or a vacation of the train by the young man. fore he was put off the train, which was done with a considerable display of muscle on both sides, the young man secured several of the passengers' names. It midnight when the train stopped, and the spot the young man found himself at when the train pulled away was about five miles from nowhere. He reached home next day considerably worn out, but full of

"Six months later our company paid that young man something like \$7,500 on a compromise suit. He claimed \$10,000, and a week later assumed the role as our railroad's adviser. He conducted his case so eleverly, showing how the pass had come I have been asked to repeat it for another of our clientele, but I was obliged to reto him unsolicited, and detailed his weary walk through slush and mud and a prospective sickness in store, that the would no doubt have given him the amount without leaving their seats. His red hair. practical-joking friend told him the circumstances of the case sometime later on and came near getting a thrashing for his it is not a safe bet to make that he will not be a United States Senator in the near

THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY.

Culmination of an Interesting Romance in Punkin Hollow Society.

From the Chicago Tribune. The old folks had gone to bed and Sime and 'Mandy were in the dim little parlor, where burned a slow fire of sizzling hickory logs in the old-fashiened fire-place. The wintry blasts shook the old farm house and the windows rattled, and a puff of smoke now and then came down the chimney on a return trip and circled familiarly about the room, but Sime and 'Mandy didn't mind it. They were sitting very close together. Sime, with throbbing heart and faltering tongue, had declared himself and 'Mandy had listened shyly and with downcast eyes.
Sime's arm stole in a casual and appar-

ently accidental way along the back of her

"And you'll have me, 'Mandy?" "Yes, Sime." It was spoken softly, but Simon heard it,

and there was a sound like that of a quart of cold mush colliding violently with the side of a brick house. Then the stalwart young man recovered

himself and rose to his feet.
"'Mandy," he said with the assured bearing of a man accustomed to acting with business-like promptness in all the great emergencies of life, "I've got to go o Chicago next Wednesday with four carloads of hogs, and we'll get married in the mornin' and make the trip together."

Motherly Solicitude.

The cannibal family, gathered around the bountiful board. "I understand," the father casually ob-

served, "that this is the cadaver of a mil-The mother started in sudden apprehen-"Now, children," she exclaimed, "don't forget what I told you about overloading

... The Western View.

lon't you make some attempt to civiliz

your stomachs with rich food."

him?"

From the Indianapolis Sentinel. "It is horrible, the way you have treated of a royal house. the red man," said the eastern lady. "Why

"Tain't no use," responded the gentleman passed away and windows are draped with frem Kansas. "Ain't much use in tryin' to laces and muslins immaculately white. The civilize a critter that can't raise a beard."

And then he had to put in fifteen minwindows of a fashicnable quarter give one utes making it clear that white members of the sex feminine were not included in seau laces or infants' christening roles were on view. The drawing room win-

THE LATEST WRINKLE

French Styles in the Decoration of Rooms.

AN EXTREME DESIGN IN LAVENDER

Some Ideas for Table Adornment and for Window Curtains.

EFFECTS IN LACE

us have in exercising ingenuity and bring-

ing talents of taste to bear upon difficult

vocation in New York, I was surprised to

learr the extent of his territory of taste.

His services are in demand from San Fran-

cisco to Bar Harbor and he is at present

engaged, heart and soul, in putting the

finishing touches upon the interior of a

beautiful Washington residence. As he is

a thorough Frenchman, from the shrug of

his shoulders to the tiptees of his boots,

he has an inherent dislike for the straight

lines and massive carvings of English fur-

niture; even conscientious Chippendale has

no charm for him. But, as French styles

of furniture are especially suited to elab-

orate American palaces and are, therefore,

very much the fashion, his semi-annual

trips to Paris are quite necessary to supply

his establishment with designs and ma-

In regard to the selection of the epoch o

their furniture, this embodiment of Lares

tomers, and they can confidently rely upon the faithful fulfillment of the minutest de-

tails. If Henri II is chosen for the patron

sofas and chairs will be tall and unframed;

that is to say, there will be no woodwork

tasteful reputation of their mistress or the

Rooms and Complexion.

literature to furniture, and Napoleon chairs

are closely copied. These are still rare,

however. I was shown a perfect reproduc-

tion of one that "the little Corsican" used

in his emperor days. It was tall and

straight, of dark red wood, ornamented at

the corners with a raised design in gilt.

The seat and back, plainly covered with green velvet of a beautiful silvery shade, were embroidered in raised gold, with the

imperial N surrounded by a wreath of

eaves.

Blue, pink and green rooms are always

any of us; but quite the freshest and most

difficult color scheme for a bed room is "sweet lavender." This has just been car-

ried out in a 5th avenue residence. The

furniture is enameled pale lavender, and

ornamented with very delicate carved gold

lines. The hangings are of heavy lavender

satin-a trifle deeper in shade than the furniture-brocaded in white; the walls

are papered with a design of white lilac

plossoms on a faint lavender background,

and the polished floor is strewn with white

"I could not arrange such a room for

every one," said the high priest of this temple of household elegance. "In furnishing a room I always consult the complexion of the occupant and study the sentence of the occupant and study the occupant

sitiveness of her taste. The lady for whom

I designed the lavender room has my en-

tire confidence. I am sure she will never

wear in it an inharmonious gown, or place

on the dressing table a discordant cushion,

fuse. I told her I had not the brutality

to furnish a lavender room for a lady with

A lady with gray hair has been becom

ingly "set" in a gray and gold room. The paint and wall paper are of plain pale gray; but there is the relief of a wide

gold corduroy velvet; the walls are relieved

with water color pictures in gold mats and frames; there is a corner cabinet contain-

ing fragile specimens of golden Venetian

riass, a lantern lamp, its light softly shin-

ing through amber balls, hangs over the

divan, and a Benares bowl on the window

Table Decoration.

Of all floral social affairs, nothing is pret

tier than a pond lily luncheon; but, if we

depend upon natural blossoms, it is not al-

ways possible to carry it to the utmost de-

gree of picturesqueness. Now, however,

pond lilles have arrived from Europe made

of porcelaique. This novelty is a delicate though serviceable material closely resem-

bling the waxy appearance of nature's pond lilies. There are representations of both

pink and white blossoms masquerading as

candlesticks are low; a full-blown lily rests en one or two large leaves, while the long

stems are curled into a very graceful handle. The bobeches are blossoms only,

and the shades are lily leaves, which droop

around the candle flame with their stem

upright. The pink lilles should hold pink

candles; the white ones, yellow candles. What could be more appropriate for throw-

ing light upon a lily luncheon than a crys

its limpid branches bearing young little

lessoms at the corners and all shaded with

pond lilies, the low candlesticks of large

the rich green leaves that are so suggest

ive of idle, drifting, delicious summer af

Japanese, Chinese, Dresden and Delft por

celains are in danger of getting rather seriously jostled in popularity by the new

Brittany ware imported since the holidays. It is a reproduction of an old manufacture.

Until a very recent date the peculiar color-ing of this porcelain was supposed to be a

lost art; but it has just been revived in the full glory of the faint, greenish yellows,

the deep reds, the clear blues, the smooth

fill royal orders only, the prettiest pieces

now, as then, are quaint, crumpled jugs of

all sizes, from a chubby small one, suit-

able for valuable cream, to a capacious big one that reminds us of cool, feaming beer,

all decorated as in the past, with the crest

Curtains in Style.

The popular taste in curtains has change

for the better. The grimy ecru period has

lossy blacks of old. Originally made to

ternoons?

tal cadelabrum in the center of the table

andlesticks, bobeches and shades.

ledge holds a high spreading fern.

fleecy fur rugs.

and within possibility for almost

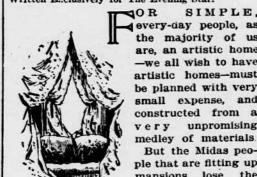
The Napoleon mania is extending from

amiability of her decorator.

saint of an apartment, the panels of the

and Penates is very indulgent to his cus

Written Exclusively for The Evening Star. with this same proviso inserted, and then



every-day people, as the majority of us are, an artistic home -we all wish to have artistic homes-must be planned with very small expense, and constructed from a very unpromising medley of materials But the Midas people that are fitting up mansions lose the pleasure the rest of

surroundings. With them professional decorators monopolize the pleasure. In Prepared according to the formula of giving a modest order recently to the most autocratic person in the house furnishing

In his laboratory at Washington, D. C.

The uniform dose of any of the Extracts is 5

frops (minims) two or three times daily. The immediate physiological effects produced are acceleration of the pulse with a feeling of fullness and distention in the head, exhilaration of spirits, increased urinary excretion, augmentation of the expulsive force of the bladder and peristaltic action of the intestines, increase in muscular strength

PRICE (2 DR.) NOW ONE DOLLAR, FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.,

dows-indeed, often all the windows-are equipped with two or three layers of soft, filmy, pure white lace. One curtain of windows only, is another set, gathered full, crossing at the top and caught back at the sides, just above the upper half of the window, in a charmingly coquettish manner. Finally, across the entire width of the framework hangs from the poles to the floor, in full, unbroken folds, beautiful white lace again. The blank-looking win-dows which prevailed when heavy curtains were used alone have given place to an effect of grace and beauty very promising

within. ing room, but Henri must not intrude so much as a chair into the domain of Louis, or Louis lend even a bit of a clock to Marie Antoinette, if they have any regard for the beauty, should buy lace by the mile rather than by the yard, can be transferred to curtains—they should be purchased by the bale rather than by the pair.

I suppose Besant and James are responsible, in a great measure, for the notebook craze, because in stating that copious notes are the foundation of good novels they failed to mention that making notes does not necessarily bring success in making novels. But, whatever the cause, notebooks are prominent wherever we go. To see mannish women conspicuously sport-ing a pad and fountain pen on all occasions is not attractive, though it may be professionally essential; but when this propensity attacks little children it seems pitiable. On Saturday afternoons, at the menagerie and aviary in Central Park, may be seen any number of small girls looking at animals and birds with the main ob-ject, apparently of "writing them up" in their note-books. All natural childish pleasure of watching the antics of the monkeys or the scoldings of the parrots seems to be buried beneath the urgency of acquiring facts and "notes." Is this shadow a forecast of the twentieth century child?

From the Buffalo Express.

"I never was drunk before in my life," he moaned, apologetically, to the old sport who had taken pity on him and offered to support his tottering steps.

perienced man get drunker."

The Unexpected Sometimes Happens, From Fliegende Blatter.







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Animal Extracts.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.

and endurance, increased power of vision in elderly people, and increased appetite and digestive power.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Send for book.

except the legs and the supports for the arms. Moreover, the brocades or tapes-tries will be in dark colors. The Henri II style is beautiful for libraries, and much very thin lace fits across the window panes without folds, as in the new Vanderbilt palace. Just beyond, but still across the used for this staid purpose. The Louis XIV style is distinguished by oblong panels set in elaborate gilded carvings. The Louis XVI is similarly treated, with the slight difference of having the panels arched. But the prettiest of all is the Marie Antoinette fashion, chairs and sofas of the most delicate brocades in rosy, cerulean or moonlight shades of white scattered with detached clusters of flowers, and mounted in a narrow, perfectly plain gilded framework, which curves gracefully downward in the center, instead of rising to form an arch. Now, my lady Croesus may have a Henri II library, a Marie An-toinette reception room, a Louis XIV drawfor the taste and cheerfulness of the room

A bride was heard to remark the other day that in furnishing her beuse she intended first to secure for every room cur-tains lovely in pattern and ample in fullan air of comfort, even if her resources were too much crippled at the outset to supply at once all the other elements of coziness. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's clever assertion that women, to enhance their

An Expert Beginning.

The inebriated youth staggered wildly from one side of the walk to the other. Every ten steps he fell down heavily. His clothes were soiled, he had been in a fight and his face was cut, and his appearance generally was about as near a wreck as could be imagined.

"You're making an elegant beginning, sir; an elegant beginning," returned the other, admiringly. "I never saw an ex-

frieze of gold leather paper brought down to the floor in the angles of the room, making brilliant corners. The windows are hung with gray brocade, having upon it a lace design in white. The furniture is en-ameled white; the divan is covered with